not appear until the next day.

THE BATTLE. CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF THE EN-

Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, who was on the field, gives the following parration stream of reinforcements which continued to of the battle :

[Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday Morning, July 22. I came in from Centreville last evening for the express purpose of sending you the latest intelligence of the great battle of yesterday. I left Centreville at half-past five and reached here at midnight. I sent a despatch to the office, but, as it is to be subjected to the censorship of the Government, which gives no hint of what it refuses permission to pass, I have no means of knowing whether its con-tents reached you or not. I must therefore

repeat its contents.

The battle yesterday was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this Continent, and it ended in the failure of the Union troops to hold all the positions which they sought to carry, and which they actually did carry, and in their retreat to Centreville, where they have made a stand, and where General McDowell believes that they are able to maintain themselves.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull Run had been thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels-that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in the woods and bushes which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried no approach could be made to that place, and after they should be carried, others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected.

The utmost that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defence of this point was done. Gen. McDowell was unwilling to make an attack directly in face of those batterfes, as they would be of doubtful issue, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been resolved upon, therefore, he endeavored to find some way of turning the position His first intention was to do this on the southern side, to throw a strong column into the place from that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centreville, it was found that the road on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable; that they were narrow, crooked, and stoney, and that it would be almost impossible to bring up enough artillery to be effective in the time required. This original plan was, therefore, abandoned; and Fri day was devoted to an examination by the topographical engineers of the northern side of the position. Major Barnard and Capt. Whipple reconnoitered the place for miles around and reported that the position could be enter-ed by a path from the north, though it was semewhat long and circuitous. This was selected, therefore, as the mode and point of at

On Saturday the troops were all brough closely up to Centreville, and all needful preparations were made for the attack, which was intended for the next day. Yesterday morning, therefore, the army marched, by two roads, Col. Richardson, with his command taking the southern, which leads to Bull Run and Gen. Tyler the northern, running paralle to it at a distance of about a mile and a half The movement commenced about three o'clock I got up a little before four, and found the long line of troops extended far out on either road. I took the road by which Col. Hunter with his command, and Gen. McDowell and staff had gone, and pushed on directly for the front. After going out about two miles, Col Hunter turned to the right, marching oblique ly toward the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up, and then come dewn upon the entrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Col. Miles was left at Centreville and on the road, with reserves, which he was to bring up whenever they might be need ed. Gen. Tyler went directly forward to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforce ments to Col. Hunter whenever it should be seen that he was engaged.

I went out, as I have already stated, upon the northern road. It is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles, you come to a point down which the road, leading through the forest, descends then it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile, when it crosses a stone bridge and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of that slope the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon. W proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pound Parrott gun, which had a longer range than any other in the army, was planted directly in the road. Capt. Ayres Battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right. The First Ohio and Second New York regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left. The Sixty-ninth New York, the Fir-t, Second and Third Connecticut regiments were ranged behind them, and the Second Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right. At about half-past six o'clock the 32-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope, on the opposite height, one of which, as I learned afterwards, struck and exploded directly in the midst of the battery, and occasioned the ut-

After about half an hour Capt. Ayres threw ten or fifteen shot and shell from his battery into the same place. But both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were ailent. An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Col. Richardson's column at Bull Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered even by a single gun. It was very clear that the enemy intended to take his own time for paying his respects to us, and that he meant, moreover, to do it in his own way. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Col. Hunter's axemen. clearing his way, and awaited with some imsite heights. Time wore along with occasional shots from our guns, as well as those of Col. Richardson's column, but without, in a single

instance, receiving any reply.

At a little before 11 o'clock the First Ohio and Second New York, which were lying in the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so-passing out of the road and climb ing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a fourgun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right, by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite back. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire. Capt. Ayres' Battery (formerly Sherman's) was advanced a little, so as to command this battery, and by twenty minutes of vigorous play upon

At half-past 11 we heard Hunter's guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right.
H: was answered by batteries there, and then followed the sharp, rattling volleys of musket-ry as their infantry became engaged. The firing was now incessant. Hunter had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field, at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat and followed

table of I be like it Coening

Vol. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

Nº. 2,631.

had seen long lines of dense dust rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and, with the glass, we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant and steady pour in nearly the whole day. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second, and Eighth New York-the First, Second, and Third Connectieut, and the Second Wisconsin, were brought forward in advance of the wood and marched Hunter's support. They crossed the interven-ing stream and drew up in a small, open field, separated from Col. Hunter's column by a dense wood, which was filled with batteries

and infantry. Our guns continued to play upon the woods which thus concealed the enemy, and aided materially in elearing them for the advance. Going down to the extreme front of the column could watch the progress of Colonel Hunter: marked by the constant roar of artillery and the roll of musketry, as he pushed the rebels back from point to point. At I o'clock he had driven them out of the woods, and seross the road, which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the read, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without moving them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and compelled to fall still further back. Gradually the point of fire passed further away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what

had been the central position of the rebels.

It was now 2 o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then there were drawn up, when I decided to drive back to town for the purpose of sending you my dispatch. As I passed up the road, the balls and shell from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came; but meeting Capt. Ayres, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio brigade under Gen. Schenck, to repel a rumored attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward he passed down. Gen. Schenck's brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Capt. Ayres' guns were planted in a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came from the direction of Bull Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centerville, sent off my dispatch, and started with all speed to return-intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly-contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands. I had gone but a quarter of a mile, when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops

were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen but a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster Stetson of the Fire Zouaves. who told me bursting into tears, that his regiment had been utterly cut to pieces; that the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel were both killed and that our troops had actually been repulsed I still tried to proceed, but the advancing colums rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground, and saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued. I waited half an hour or so, to observe the troops and batteries as they arrived, and then started for Washington, to send my dispatch and write this letter. As I came past the hill on which the secessionists had their intrenchments less than a week ago, I saw our forces taking up positions for a defense if they should be as-

Such is a very rapid and general history of yesterday's engagement. I am unable to be precise or profuse in matters of detail, and must leave these to a future letter.

I hear nothing, on every side, but the warmest and heartiest commendation of our troops. They fought like veterans. The rebels did not in a single instance stand before them in a charge, and were shaken by every volley of their musketry. I do not mean to praise one at the expense of another. The Sixty-ninth fought with splendid and tenacious courage. They charged batteries two or three times. and would have taken and held them, but for the reinforcements which were constantly and steadily poured in. Indeed it was to this fact alone that the comparative success of the rebels is due. We had not over twenty-six thousand men in action, the rest being held behind as reserves at Centreville; while the enemy must

have numbered at least sixty thousand. The Fire Zouaves before they had fairly go into action were terribly cut up by a battery and by musketry, which opened on their flank They lost a great many of their officers and

Colonel Hunter, who led the main column of the attack, received a severe wound in his throat; he was brought to this city, but I understand that he cannot recover, if, indeed, he is not already dead. I have heard the names of many others reported killed or wounded, but deem it best not to mention them now, as the rumors may prove to be unfounded.

About a mile this side of Centreville a stam. pede took place among the teamsters and others, which threw everything into the utmost confusion, and inflicted some very serious injuries. Mr. Eaton, of Michigan, in trying to arrest the flight of some of these men, was shot by one of them-the ball taking effect in his hand. Quite a number of Senators and members of the House were present at the

battle I shall be able to ascertain to-morrow the cause of the retreat of Col. Hunter's column after the splendid success it schieved. I would gladly, though in the face of evidence unable believe what is rumored here, that this column did indeed hold its ground, and that the retreat was confined to the other columns. I fear this will not prove to be the fact. H. J. R

FROM FORT PICKERS .- The U. S. transport City of New York, Capt. Martin, arrived in New York on Sunday morning from Fort Pickens Nothing of any importance had occurred since our last advices The Wilson Zouaves were building sand batteries All were in good health. All well at the fort. The City of New York brings the mails from the U.S. vessels at Fort Pickens, and four passengers, viz. Lieut. McCrsy (of Va) of the U.S. army, who was discharged by Col. Brown, Commander at Fort Pickens, owing to his secession principles; Mr Simmons, 1st. Lieutenant of U.S steam ganboat Huntaville, who fell down the hold of the vessel and injured his spine; a fireman of the steam frigate Mississippi, who returns sick, and a volunteer belonging to Col. Wilson's regiment.

CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE VESSEL. The arrived in Baltimore on Sunday evening, and was boarded on the 18th inst , in lat 35 42, ion. 74 30, by the United States steamer Albatross, Capt. Prentiss, which had previously captured a schooner from Galveston, and a brig from Charleston. It was not stated to what port they would be taken. Five days previously the Albatross had boarded the brig Costa Rica, from Philadelphia hannel to Havene Which would be taken. bound to Havana, which vessel having been dis-masted on the 11th inst., in lat 30, lon 70, would put back to Philadelphia.

THE ROANORE FIRED INTO -Commodore Pendergrest, of the Roanoke, states that while cruis-ing near Hatteras lulet, on the 10th instant, a rebel battery opened fire on his vessel from the beach, but every shot fell short. The fire was returned with good effect. On the 12th the Roanoke an-chored in the mouth of Cape Fear river, and found a rebel flag flying over Fort Caswell and the town of Smithville. There was a battery at the south of the fort, where were a number of men drilling. them up with the greatest vigor and rapidity.

Meantime, for some three hours previous, we guas and several field places. greers assortance of Tollet Areate, preSUMMER RETREATS.

SEA BATHING AND SAFE RETREAT. This ce ebrated Bathing Piace, situated at the innation of the Potomso River with the Chesapeake Bay, will be opened by the undersigned on the 10th of June, in the limit very beac style, for all persons who may wish a safe and quiet retreat, where they can have the benefit of the best salt water bathing and enjoy the delicacies of the water, such as Fish of all kinds.

delicacies of the water, such as Fish of all kinds.
Oysters, Crabs, &c.
Every description of fishing tackle will be kept
for the accommodation of guests.
A fine livery stable kept on the farm
Also, ten pin alleys and billiard salcons; with
all other amusements usually found at such places.
The table will be supplied daily with fresh vegetables from the garden on the premises and from
the Baltimore and Washington markets.
The best Liquors and Cigars will always be found
at the Bar.
Board, \$2 per day: one week, \$12 second week

at the Bar.

Board, \$2 per day; one week, \$12; second week, \$10; four weeks for \$35; children and colored servants half-price.

The steamer St. Nicholas leaves Washington Tuesday at \$6 a. and Saltimore on Friday at \$4 p. m. The half past 2 o'clock p. m. train from Washington will connect at Baltimore with the boats, reaching Point Lookout daily; a.zo, a tri-weekly stage from Washington, by way of Leonardtown Add eas the proprietors, at Point Lookout, Washington, D C., or Alexandria, Va. m.31 HEFLEBOWER & CO., Prop'rs.

RMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.)
Corner Howard and Mercer Streets,
NEW YORK, July 17, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clook m., on Thursday, the 8th day of August next, when they will be publicly opened for furnishing, by contract, the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be herealter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

200,000 tin canteens. with cork stoppers, 3 pints, to weigh 11% ounces without the stopper; to be covered with cloth after an inspection has been made of them 200,000 canteen straps 25,00) camp kettles, sheet iron, 3 sizes in nests 67.000 mess sars, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds 1,700 iron pots with bails 3),000 felling axes, cast steel, best quality, 4%, 5, and 5% pounds
60,000 axe handles, best hickory
27,000 camp hatchets, cast steel, best quality, 18

ounces
54,000 hatchet handles, heat hickory
27,000 pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6% and pounds 54,000 pickaxe handles, best hickory

27,000 hatchet slings
27,000 hatchet slings
27,000 spades, 2 sizes, best quality
400 sets hospital tent poles
4,800 sets wall tent poles
27,000 sibley tent poles, with iron tripod
2,000 sets of servants' tent poles 9,000 hospital tent pins, large 10,000 hospital tent pins, small 48,000 wall tent pins, large 650,000 common test pins 10,000 sibley test stoves and drums, infantr

2,000 dram cases 2,000 drum heads, batter 6,000 pairs drum sticks 2,000 drum stick carriages 2,000 sets of drum spares 2,000 drum cords, of Italian hemp. 34 feet long 1,000 bugles, with extra mouth piece

1,000 infantry bug'e cord and tassels
200 garrison flac halliards 200 recruiting flag hailiards 400,000 great-coat straps 3,000 sergeants' sashes 200,000 brass letters, 20,000 each, A, B, C, D, E, F G. H, I, K

G. H. I. K
275,000 brass numbers, 25,000 each, of 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 0; 59,000 of 1, and 50,000 of 6, to serve also as 9
20,000 vards worsted lace (blue) % inch wide 48,000 vards worsted lace (blue) % inch wide 200 pairs sergeant-major (infantry) onevrons 200 pairs quartermaster's sergeant (infantry)

290 pairs hospital staward's chevrons 200 pairs ordination sergeant's chevrons
2,000 pairs ist sergeant's (infantry) chevrons
8,000 pairs sergeant's (infantry) chevrons
16,000 pairs corporal's (infantry) chevrons 19,000 yards red bunting 17,000 yards white bunting 8,000 yards blue bunning 2.200 yards 4 4 mu lin

900,000 yards & ootton drilling 203,000 yards bedsack tape 3,000 yards cotton webbing, 1% inches 7,100 yards bolting rope 200,000 knapsacks, complete

200,000 haverracks, complete. Bids will also be received at the same time and place for the making up from materials furnished by the government, the following articles, to be delivered at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city, viz: 200,000 single bed-acks

200 garrison flags 200 st rm flags 201 regruiting flags.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning them.

As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrications bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such accordance. and conform to such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the aivertisement and the semples in this office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who shall furnish satisfactory securives for the faithful performance thereof

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' lace of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the accept-Ance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion of each not less than one fourth of the number or quantity

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed Deliverse, to commence within twenty days after

the acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity contracted for must be delivered with in two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder in monthly proportions, within four months of said date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will, nevertheless, state in their proposals the shortest possible time in which the quantities bid for can be delivered by them.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority and that are sale assistances.

proper authority, and that any sale, assignment or transfer, without such consent having been obtained (except under a process of law,) will be re-garded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United Payments will be made on each delivery should Congress have made an apprepriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent of the amount of each delivery will be retained until

the contract shall be completed, which will be for-feited to the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the con-Forms of proposals and guarantee will be furn ished upen application to this office, and none will be sens idered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and but addressed, Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Arms, is 20-121

FEMALE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Mrs. S. J. McCORMICK, PRINCIPAL

The thirteenth annual session of tais Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 18th, in the house recently occupied by Sylvester Scott, Esq., No. 130 King street.

The course of study pursued will comprise all the branches requisite to a thorough English Edu.

desired.

In addition to day scholars, Mrs. McCormick is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils as boarders, who, constituting a part of her own family, will be under her immediate care and supervision. She will endeavor, as far as possible, to surround them with the comforts and kindly influences of Borne.

the branches requisite to a thorough English Edn estion, and Music, French, Latin and Drawing, i

of Home.

References.—Rev. Geo. H. Norton, Rev. Dr. Elias
Harrison, Rev. D. F. Sprigg, William H. Fowle,
Esq., Edgar Snowden, Esq., Edmund F. Witmer
Esq., Henry Marbury, Esq., Lewis McKennie
Esq., Robert H. Hunton, Esq., W. D. Wallach
Editor Evening Star, Benjamin Waters, Esq., Jas
Entwisie, Jr., Esq., Col. John W. Minor, Leudoup,
Mesars. Blacklock & Marshall, Messrs. Corse
Brothers.

Board, with Furtion in a 1 the English Branches, Music and Languages at Professors' prices. OUR CUSTOMERS HAVING BOOK ACcounts with us are respectfully notified that
owing to the duliness of the times and the scarcity
of money, we are willing to oder a discount of five
per cent, on all accounts paid in current and specie
funds. Virginia money will also be taken at the
current rate of discount.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.
m 15 (Intel.) Ps. av., bet. 5th and 10th sts

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN MOURNING GOODS.
We offer all the best grades of Mourning Goods in our stock at greatly reduced prices for cash.

M. COLLEY & CO.

DENTISTRY.

M. LOOMIS, M. D., the inventor and patentee of the MINERAL PLATE TEETH, attends personally at his office in this city.

Many persons can wear these teeth who cannot wear others, and no person can wear others who cannot wear these.

Persons calling at my office can be accommodated with any style and price of Teeth they may desire; but to those who are particular and wish the purest, cleanest, strongest, and most perfect denture that art can produce, the MINERAL PLATE will be more fully warranted.

Rooms in this city—No. 338 Pa. avenue, between the and 10th sts. Also, 907 Arch street, Phi adei phis.

GAS FITTING, &c.

WM T. DOVE & CO.

ARE Now prepared to execute any orders with
which they may be favored in the
PLUMBING, GAS OR STEAM FITTING
BUSINESS.

ID Store on 9th street, a few doors north of Pa.

avenue, where may be found a complete assortment
of CHANDELIERS and other GAS, STEAM and
WATER FIXTURES.

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
Has removed to the corner of Tweifth and F sts.
He is prepared to introduce Water and Gas upon
the most favorable terms, and guaranties entire He has on hand a lot of COOKING and other STOVES, which he will sell less than cost, as he wishes to get rid of them.

E Have in store, and are daily receiving, GAS

FIXTURES of entirely New Patterns and Designs
and Finish, superior in style to anything heretolore
offered in this market. We invite citizens general
ly to call and examine our stock of Gas and Water
Fixtures, feeling confident that we have the best
selected stock in Washington.

All Work in the above line intrusted to our care
will be promptly attended to. GAS FIXTURES. All Work in the above in will be promptly attended to, MYERS & McGHAN.

MYERS & McGHAN.

376 I) street.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND SEALER

Washington, July 18, 1880, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of the Corporation approved May 12, 1880, the undersigned is now prepared, "whenever regulared in writing, and on pre-payment of the fee of fifty cents, to inspect, examine, test, prove, and ascertain the accuracy of examine, test, prove, and ascertain the accuracy of registration of any gas meter in use in this city."

Every meter, if found incorrect, will be condemned and another, scaled and marked as true, will be set in it's place. If proved to be accurate in its measurement of gas, it will be so led accordingly, and again put in position for use.

Office No. \$10 Seventh street, (near Odd Felows' Hall.) Open from 8 s. m., to \$ p. m.

CHARLES W. CUNNINGHAM,

iv 1s. tf inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

RMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND FQUIPAGE,)

inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

Corner of Howard and alercer streets, NEW YORK, July 8, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 29th day of July instant, when they will be sublicly opened, for furnishing by contract the following materials for Army clothing, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designed. may be hereafter designated, in quantities as requ red. viz: 29.000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed, for caps, 54 inches wide, to weigh 14 ounces per 378,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per

767,000 yards kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed.) twitled, 5f inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces 700,000 yards kersev, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,

54 mohes wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard. 5 600 yards sky blue facing c'oth.
72 500 yards sky blue facing c'oth.
72 500 yards best quality black alpaca.
700,000 vards ffannel, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
267,000 yards ffannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6% ounces per yard.
1,725,000 yards ffannel, white, (cetton and weol,)
31 inches wide, to weigh 6% ounces per yard.
1,425,000 yards Canton ffannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard. wrigh 7 ources per yard 334,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches

Wise, to weigh 6% ounces per yard. 234,000 sards ootton-drilling, unbleached, 35 in these wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
5),000 yards brown Holland, 35 maches wide, best 175.0.0 yards ootton muslin, unbleached, S6 inches 59,000 yards black Silesia, 36 inches wide, best

150,000 yards canvas padding, 31,000 yards buckram, 40 inches wide, best quality. 204,000 sheets wadding, cotton.

120,00 pieces tape (5 yards, white, % inch wide.

silk twist, best quality, per pound.

7 000 linen thread, W. H. No. 36 and No. 46, per 52,000 linen thread, blue, No. 39 and 40, per pound. 4 000 linen thread, assorted colors, No. 35 and 40, per pound.

54.000 spools cotton. 6 950 gross hooks and eyes. 23.650 gross cost buttons, best quality.
16.670 gross vest buttons, best quality. 33,350 gross shirt buttons, best quality.

33,850 gross suspender buttons, best quality. 100,000 vards cottor, cord.

200,000 army blank-ts, wool, gray (with the letters U.S. in black. 4 inches long, in the center,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.

800,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.

800,000 pairs bootees.

200,000 black felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare.

200,000 hat cords. worsted, blue, 3-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long. 200,000 black ostrich feathers, 12 inches long.

2:0 000 brass eagles. 200,000 brass bugles. 1,400 gross buckles for neck stocks. - leather, for neckistocks.

- vizor leather, for caps. - leather, for chin straps for caps. 20,000 feet morogoo 1 400 gross brass slides for caps. 900 pairs N. C. S. brass scales. 8 500 pairs sergeauts' brass scales.

192,000 pairs corporals' and privates' brass scales All the above mentio ed articles must confer in in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and ad ditional information received concerning them.

As it is desirable that the articles be of demestic As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrications, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the advert sement and the sample- in this office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who hall furnish satisfactory securities for the faithful parformance thereof ful performance thereof. The manu acturers'

The manuacturers' establishment or deslers place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of each kind of the articles advertised for.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

deemed extravagant.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity contracted for must be delivered within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder in monthly proportions, within four months of said date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will, nevertheless, state in their proposals, the shortest possible time in which the quantities hid for sen he delivered by in which the quantities bid for osn be delivered by

All articles will be subject to inspect sworn Inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
It is to be distinctly understood that contracts

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained (except under a process of law) will be re arded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their sureties will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom

Payments will be made on each delivery should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation them. or as soon thereafter as an appropriation to meet them. or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Tenlear cent. of the amount of each de ivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be for-feited to the United States in case of defaication on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the con-tract.

Forms of proposals, and guarantee will be for nished upon application to this moe, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Propo als will be indorsed, "Proposals for Franishing Materials for Army Clothing," and be addressed, Major D. H. VINTON.

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Especially who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entransed listening Senates with the thunders of eight quence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE.

MARRIED PERSONS, or Young Men contemplating Marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

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These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced. by early habits of youth, vis: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous irritability, Derangement of the Digestivs Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to

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NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Thousands can new judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough or symptoms of consump-

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds be has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respects bility, can along hefrand hum. He falls into respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, flich his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment; or by the use of that deadly poison—Mercury—hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as Affections of the Heart, Throat, Head, Skin, &c., progressing with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending himto that undiscovered country from whose bourne so traveler returns. DR. JOHNSON'S REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS AND IMPOTENCY.

By this great and important remedy weakness of the organs are speedily cured and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved.

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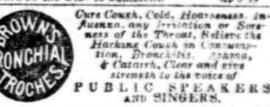
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